

Life On Border Helped To Turn National Guard Into Real Army For Uncle Sam

F. A. McCarl, Army and Navy Secretary for the Y. M. C. A. Talks of Work Done in Making Soldiers For Nation On the Hot Sands of the Mexican Frontier

These are days of intense interest in questions confronting our National life, both civil and military.

F. A. McCarl, one of the secretaries of the international committee, Army and Navy department of the Y. M. C. A., who accompanied by W. A. Mervin, is studying conditions here, has just returned from several months work among the troops along the Mexican border. He has stated some experiences and observations that are of interest. He speaks simply as an American citizen interested in the welfare of his country.

"No one doubts the fact that on going to the border in July the national guard was far from being perfect, either from the standpoint of equipment or military efficiency. Many a man was let out in mobilization camps due to physical infirmities.

"While I believe there is no finer group of men anywhere than those on the guard, nor were there ever men and boys more willing to spend and be spent in their country's defense, yet the guard was not a strong military force. This was due entirely to a system in which the guard was involved.

"But this absence of equipment, lack of knowledge of military affairs, physical inefficiency all disappeared, and today the United States has a hundred and five thousand really efficient soldiers, most of whom will answer the 'call' at a moment's notice.

"This difference is due to the ability of the regular army officers who were related to the guard and especially to the guard officers commanding each unit, who were eager to put their men into the best possible condition. Drill six to eight hours a day and sometimes an hour after evening mess—through sand, rain and heat is the secret of this efficiency.

"The difference in the endurance of the men contrasted with the beginning of the camp and at the close may be illustrated by this. A certain regiment was put to build its camp as soon as they detrained at El Paso, and it wasn't long before some numbers of men were falling over, unable to keep up under the heat and high altitude. Later this same regiment took a fifty-mile hike through that same barren country and not a man fell by the way-side. It was a body of unburdened, toughened, clear-eyed guardsmen—second to none.

"Every American citizen should be intensely interested in this improvement and change and certainly should glory in the showing made.

"If nothing else was accomplished save the making of this larger body of men and boys, a strong military unit, the money was well spent.

"There is an important item in connection with this whole military question as affecting enlistment in the national guard which every citizen should consider. It is too much to expect and too much to ask of a few willing men and boys to do all the sacrificing for our country's defense and the rest of us must do our part.

"Why should we expect one young man who has just built up a real lucrative practice in medicine or any other profession or business to sacrifice all that and go to the front, just because he happened to be patriotic and a member of the national guard, while his classmates, not being a member of the guard, remain at home and receive a large part of the other fellow's business and when the war comes the burden his business is all in other people's hands? No satisfactory solution will be found for this problem apart from a sane universal military service. When every young man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five shall assume his share of the burden or his share of the cost of the defense of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness means labor for all if all are to enjoy these God-given advantages.

"I have a son. When he reaches eighteen years of age and my country needs defense he will be taught to assume his share of what his defense may involve. President Roosevelt, speaking before a large body of American citizens both in and out of the army and navy, recently said: 'I strongly condemn that insane popular song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier.' I want to write one and put it alongside of that one which is just as sensible, 'I Didn't Raise My Daughter to Be a Mother.' The defense of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness means labor for all if all are to enjoy these God-given advantages.

"There is a good deal of froth these days in pacifist arguments incident to universal military service, making our country a militaristic nation. To any sane citizen such a thing is impossible, because each citizen has too much voice and too large a place in matters of government to ever allow any such extreme thing to exist or to gain a hold upon the national life.

"In thinking of life a soldier leads during days of mobilization, in training camps or at the front in time of war, one cannot divorce the moral issue from the military. For wherever large groups of men are centered there exists a moral issue. Sooner or later there will come to pass a national law compelling each city or town to have large numbers of soldiers, prohibiting segregated districts. This will come to pass unless each municipality shall settle this question in the right way.

"One blushing with shame as he recalls the absence of public opinion against a segregated district in such cities as El Paso, Douglas, Arizona, San Antonio, where thousands of men were stationed. The military authorities from Secretary of War Baker to the last officer in command of troops are against these districts. They are eternally against booze and prostitution. These things never made a good man—they never will make a good soldier. As character—good character is the basis of real efficiency in the business world—so is in the military.

PREDICT EXTENSION OF REGULAR SESSION

Kamaaina Members See No Chance To Get Through In Scheduled Time

It is very likely and almost certain that the legislature will be given an extension of thirty days to its present session, it was learned yesterday.

Kamaaina members of both the house and senate are of the opinion that at the rate the work is piling in on them they will not be able to have everything cleared up when adjournment of the present sixty-day session comes up on Wednesday, May 2.

Provision for an extension of a regular session of the legislature is made in section 43 of the Organic Act, which reads: "That each session of the legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays; provided, however, that the Governor may extend such session for not more than thirty days."

Not one of the real big measures of the present session has been passed. There is the Honolulu Charter Bill which the house has passed up to the senate but remains there unacted upon. Then there is the Abatement by Injunction Bill, a very important measure, introduced in the house and still within the embrace of the judiciary committee.

Although the house chloroformed the senate substitute for the Chillingworth's Prohibition Bill, there is no pending the house substitute for the senate substitute. The new bill, introduced by Representative Andrews, chairman of the judiciary committee, H. B. 385, after returning from the judiciary committee, from where it originally sprung. It is there still.

So Chance to Finish. Kamaaina representatives and senators who discussed the probable extension of the present session yesterday see no chance that the legislature will be able to get through with its work by May 2 when the regular session ends.

The house particularly has been extraordinarily busy in the introduction of new bills. The total reached yesterday the thirty-sixth day of the session, was 403, or fifty-eight more than he total introduced during the whole sixty-day session two years ago. At least one hundred and fifty bills more are expected before the closure rule is sprung, as is usual, along about the fifty-sixth day of the session, which will fall on April 22.

As said before, the granting of an extension of the session can only come about with the sanction of the Governor. Will he do it? In the question he old members are debating among themselves. Those who know the Governor are unable to say just what he will do and it is also very likely that Mr. Pinkham does not know what he will do himself. It is quite safe to wager on the latter proposition.

TWENTY YEARS FOR FILIPINO MURDERER

Charged with murder in the first degree, Francisco Henriquez, a Filipino, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and was sentenced from ten to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor by Judge L. A. Dickey, sports the Garden Island.

Henriquez shot and killed a Filipino named Dinicio and wounded another named Agaton in Hanapepe, November 13, 1916. According to the state trial given to Sheriff Henry H. H. Henriquez, accused Dinicio and Agaton of persuading his wife to leave him and sent her to Honolulu.

When he learned that she had left, he approached the two men and demanded to know of his wife's whereabouts. Agaton, threatened him, so he claims, and he went to a store in Hanapepe, bought a revolver and returned to Dinicio's room and shot him while he was standing in front of a mirror.

After firing two shots at Dinicio he turned the revolver on Agaton and shot him. Agaton recovered from his wounds. The prisoner will be sent to Honolulu Saturday.

LUAU IS GIVEN TO HONOR FISHERMEN

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Scott Robertson entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Luman of Los Angeles. The repast was really a luau served in true Hawaiian style.

The table was decorated with royal yellow crepe, about which sprays of maidenhair were plentifully sprinkled. A cluster of yellow cecropias and scarlet carnations made an attractive centerpiece.

The place cards were unique in design, each having attached a miniature of some object peculiar to Hawaii. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. James W. Jump, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jump, Mr. and Mrs. George Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. William Chillingworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Robertson, W. Scholtz and Herbert M. Ayres.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if fails to cure. The signature of W. CROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

COMMISSION WILL PROBE CHARGES

Brutal Treatment of Two Soldiers By Police To Be Thoroughly Investigated

Next Saturday morning the civil service commission will meet to investigate the charges of brutal treatment preferred by two soldiers named David W. Crawford and Roy Bennington against Police Officers Edward Ross and Henry Daniels. Both soldiers are members of the Fourth Cavalry band.

The story of the soldiers, which is substantiated by several witnesses, is to the effect that on the night of May 24 they left a restaurant on King Street near the Salsamarket with a gallon of wine. Both men had been imbibing considerably.

They were making some noise and were stopped near Ada Park by Daniels, who told them to come to the police station. An argument followed, in which the soldiers came off second best.

According to the testimony which will be submitted next Saturday, Daniels knocked Bennington unconscious with his club, whereupon Crawford ran away through the park. Daniels is said to have followed him and to have given him a severe clubbing, beating him over the head until he was unconscious.

Witnesses of the affair state that Daniels fired a shot or two during the fight, but that he did not hit Crawford with a blackjack while he was lying prone on the ground.

General Strong, commandant of the Hawaiian Department, is taking steps which will put a stop to the indiscriminate clubbing of soldiers and civilians by police officers. There has been a great deal of this kind of thing during his past year, and the tendency on the part of police officers to use a club on anyone who answers him back appears to be increasing rather than diminishing.

FIRE OF TWENTY-FIFTH FELLED TOTAL OF TWELVE

HILO, April 4.—Twelve goats, red goats, wild goats, fell victims to the far-flung battle line of hunters of Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., last week on the tumbled lava flows of Manna Loa, and the sixty-six members of the company rejoiced, for he slew was good and their appetite better. The company, in charge of Capt. Earl Truesdell and First Lieut. E. P. Oenson, had the time of their lives at the Kilauea Military Camp and amid they hated to quit, when they returned by the Mauna Kea last Monday afternoon.

In the fire pit of Halemauuman last Friday, a squad of the men helped "Trotty, T. A. Jaggar Jr., make experiments in the molten lava with temper time cones and sounding pipe.

Last Sunday twenty-five members of the Fourth Company of the Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Kaneohe, arrived on the Mauna Kea in command of Captain Ruben and Lieutenant Giffon, for a week at the camp, but they left their artillery behind them.

MANY OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED FROM LOCAL NON-COMMS

General Strong, commander of the Hawaiian Department, has received orders from Washington instructing him to commence the training immediately of the non-commissioned officers of the department who had previously been selected for commissions. About sixty non-coms in each regiment have been recommended for commissions ranging from second lieutenant to that of captain, such recommendations having been asked for by the war department at a time when it was even that a great increase in the military forces would shortly be effected. These recommendations are now to be put through an intensive course of training.

ISLAND INVESTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Maui News.—A meeting of the Maui Investment Company has been called for Saturday afternoon, April 8 at two o'clock at the Valley Isle Theater, Wailuku. There are some thirty or forty individuals in this country, it is said, who own stock in this concern to the value of between \$5000 and \$10,000, and the object of the meeting is to take steps to find out if possible what has become of their money.

The Island Investment Company is the holding company of the Island Electric Company, and Robt. E. Bond, now of Berkeley, California, is president of both. The Maui stockholders bought their holdings some four or five years ago paying the par value of \$20 per share. It is claimed that they have never received any financial statement or other official information concerning the affairs of the company since they became identified with it. The plan for the meeting is to employ a competent auditor and have him report the books of the company.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION April 4, 1917.

Wholesale Only. Island butter, lb. cartons 40 Eggs, select, doz. 38 to 39 Eggs, No. 1, doz. 36 to 37 Eggs, duck, doz. 23 to 24 Young roosters 40 Ducks, Haw., doz. 5.50 to 6.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE Beans, string, green, lb. 47 to 48 Beans, string, was, lb. 48 to 49 Beans, Lima, (in pod), lb. 44 Beans, Mani red 7.00 Beans, Calico 7.00 Beans, chili white 7.00 Peas, dry, lb. 4.50 to 4.60 Peas, doz. bunches 40 Carrots, doz. bunches 2.50 to 3.00 Cabbage, cwt. 2.50 to 3.00 Corn, sweet, 100 ears 2.50 to 3.00 Corn, Haw., sm. yellow 50.00 to 55.00 Corn, Haw., lg. yellow 45.00 to 50.00 Rice, Jap., seed, cwt. 5.50

FRUIT Bananas, Chinese, bunch 30 to 35 Bananas, Cooking, bunch 1.00 to 1.25 Pineapples, cwt. 1.50 to 2.00 Grapes, Isabella, lb. 10 to 15

LIVESTOCK Cattle and sheep are not bought at weight. They are slaughtered and sold for on a dressed weight basis.

DRESSED MEATS Beef, lb. 11 to 13 Mutton, lb. 15 to 16 Veal, lb. 11 to 13 Pork, lb. 15 to 16

HIDES, WET SALTED Steer, No. 1, lb. 30 to 35 Kips, lb. 20 to 25 Steer, No. 2, lb. 18 to 20 Goat, white, each 10 to 20 Steer, hair slip 15

FEED The following are quotations on feed, f. o. b. Honolulu: Corn, sm. yel., ton 57.00 to 58.00 Oats, ton 54.00 to 55.00 Corn, lg. yel., ton 50.00 to 51.00 Wheat, ton 60.00 to 70.00 Corn, cracked, ton 57.00 to 58.00 Middling, ton 55.00 Bran, ton 40.00 to 42.00 Hay, wheat, ton 39.00 to 45.00 Barley, ton 35.00 to 37.00 Hay, alfalfa, ton 30.00 to 35.00 Scratch feed, ton 67.00 to 68.00

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Island eggs are plentiful now and since the quotation sheet was printed on Thursday the price has dropped to 35 cents a dozen for select. A ten cent lot of strictly fresh eggs from one of the largest producers in the islands is reported to have been sold for 30 cents a dozen. If the quantity of eggs received increases it is possible that in order to sell in competition with the imported eggs the market price of island eggs will drop to this figure.

Poultry in good condition is in good demand. There is no market for China chickens. All green vegetables are high, but producers should not plant too large crops of this class at this time as a little later on it is probable that the prices will drop considerably. Dried corn and beans are very scarce and selling at high prices.

Rice is bringing the highest price for several years. This may be due to the

measles of saving the industry for the islands. Due to the heavy rains in February most of the potato crop was destroyed and there are very few on the market at present. Those that are fortunate enough to have potatoes should market them at once. Sweet potatoes are in great demand and the price is good. Now is the time to ship. Hides are still bringing record prices. There has been no change in the dressed meat prices during the week. The division can use some more dressed hogs. Market hogs should weigh not less than 150 pounds dressed.

Feed prices have advanced greatly during the week and have further advanced since the quotation sheet figures were received. Every farmer should be growing at least part of his own feed at all times, and especially now.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

THRIFT CLUB NEW FEATURE OF BANK

Hilo Financial Institution Starts Move To Encourage Thrift Among Its Patrons

The People's Bank of Hawaii, says the Hawaii Post, has added another feature to its up-to-date service: "The Thrift Savings Club." This club is formed for the purpose of prompting thrift by systematic saving of small amounts of from ten cents up to ten dollars a week.

It is a plan which has met with great success on the mainland and the people it has reached have been more than materially benefited; they have formed a habit of systematic saving which will mean in time their financial independence.

In opening an account a printed record of the plan is given, and a copy kept by the bank. The deposits to be made and the dates they are due are shown on both records. All deposits are receipted for when made, so that a person may know just how much stands to his credit. When the thrift account has matured four per cent interest is added to the savings.

One good object of the "Thrift Club" is that definite sums can be saved to pay interest and taxes, life insurance premiums, winter fuel bills, vacation or Christmas expenses or for any other purpose.

The membership to the "Thrift Club" is free, and accounts may be opened and kept up by mail.

HIGH CASTE HINDOO WOULD BE AMERICAN

Six residents of Maui are to appear before the second circuit court to perfect their naturalization as American citizens today, says the Maui News. Sarangadatta Das, a native of Bengal, India, employed as chemist at the Palm mill of the Maui Agricultural Company, was to have come before the circuit court for naturalization at this time, but the case will go over on the petition of the United States government, through District Attorney S. C. Huber. Because he cannot attend this session of the court, Huber asks that the matter stand over until July.

Huber will contend that the petitioner is not a white man and not a person of African nativity or descent, and therefore is ineligible for American citizenship.

E. R. Bovins, who is representing Das, will hold that petitioner is a high-caste Hindoo and of the same stock as the white races of Europe and America. The case promises to be one of unusual interest. Das is a graduate of the University of California.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

APPROPRIATIONS FIND SENATE IN LIBERAL MOOD

Salaries Raised Although Two Are Found Who Want No More Pay Than At Present

SOLONS SPLIT ON THIS STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE

Almost Raised One Man Even When Word Came That He Was Already Satisfied

What the last legislature appropriated out of general revenues for the biennial period ending June 30, 1917: \$3,058,875.

What the departmental budget amounted to, as handed to the present legislature by the Governor: \$6,853,314.72.

How the departmental budgets looked after Colonel McCarthy, the territorial treasurer, laid down his little hatchet: \$3,479,852.

How the bill grew in the hands of the senate ways and means committee, as the salaries went up, one by one and two by two: \$3,696,355.

How the bill kept on growing, as the senate took it up on second reading, in committee of the whole: \$3,884,125.

How the bill still kept on growing, when the senate took it up yesterday on third reading, and passed it over to the house: \$3,884,125.

What the bill will look like when the house finance committee reports it out for second reading: \$7,777,777.

As far as the senate has been able to learn, there are just two men in the employ of this Territory who don't want their salaries raised. They are Frank Poor, chief clerk of the board of harbor commissioners and Henry Hapai, registrar of public accounts. Frank Poor was asked by the senate ways and means committee if he preferred to get a raise and continue to hold the title of chief clerk, with a salary to this effect, or if he would rather have an assistant at \$40 a month and continue to draw down \$200 himself. He chose the clerk.

In debating yesterday whether Henry Hapai should receive another \$25 a month, making it \$300 in all, Senator Hied astonished the chamber by stating that Henry is satisfied with what he is getting now.

"He may be satisfied now," exclaimed the incredulous Pachelo, "but he would be better satisfied if we raised him."

On the motion to raise, the votes were divided evenly and the motion was lost. Reconsideration was asked and granted and again the votes split even and again the motion lost. Ayer, Kamohua, Makohua, Mikalo, Pachelo, Robinson, Chillingworth, Noes, Baldwin, Castle, Cony, Hied, Quinn, Shingle, Alenon, Cooke, Correa, Dunsen.

Every time the senate touched the General Appropriation Bill, somebody got his salary raised. While the bill was eloated in committee, the raises came fast and thick. When it was reported out on the floor and taken up a committee of the whole, the senators added the committee for raising as many salaries and then went ahead and added the payroll \$15,770 themselves in one evening's work.

Yesterday the bill passed third reading and now goes to the house, where it immediately will be referred to the finance committee. Clarence H. Cooke, chairman.

Expert Worth Money. Before it passed the senate, however, Senator Robinson had moved that Attorney General Stainback's pay be lifted from \$375 to \$425. Pachelo said he would second the motion, if the amount were made \$400. He believed an attorney general, whose duties required technical education and experience should be paid at a higher rate than the land commissioner or the treasurer, for instance, who might be anybody. Senator Castle moved that he salary be fixed at \$400. Duty accepted, the motion carried unanimously. Then came the fight on Henry Hapai, with the result already recorded, and the bill ran through the rest of third reading unchanged.

Only one government department was chary in asking for raises—the department of public works. Mrs. Schmidt and Miss Wicks, the department stenographers, were down each for increases from \$100 to \$125 a month, and both went through unquestioned. Miss Anita Stephens, the department librarian, wasn't so fortunate. The senate refused, by Pachelo's decision, "No," to elevate her from \$135 to \$150.

Confession, the senate doesn't know what the mischief to do with public works. None of the various investigations supposedly on foot are getting anywhere. Senator Cony is doubtful whether his committee on Piers 8, 9 and 10 will have time to treat its subject adequately. Senator Correa knows of between forty and fifty witnesses who want to tell things for and against the territorial penitentiary, but he hasn't yet called a meeting and he doesn't know when he will be able to.

Senator Castle was willing to pass the public works budget on the general understanding that something would be done in the house finance committee. It had to be done, he said.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO GO ON RECORD

With the object of indorsing the action taken by President Wilson and congress in declaring war on Germany, a special meeting of the chamber of commerce has been called for Monday morning at ten o'clock in the main end of the Young Hotel roof garden. It is desired that every member will put in an appearance.

DUTCH BANK OPENS

(By The Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, April 9.—The second Dutch bank to be founded in Russia in the course of the past few months, has started operations in Petrograd. It is called the Netherlands Bank for Russian Trade and has a foundation capital of 5,000,000 rubles. Its founders include several leading Dutch banking institutions headed by the Netherlands Trading Society.